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AND PESTICIDE REVIEW

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION

NEWS

AND PESTICIDE REVIEW

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TEAMWORK FOR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Ever since the mid-1800's agriculture has been chalking up an astonishing record of achievement. Nearly every segment of food production and distribution has improved. And the result—in terms of better and more efficient production—rivals the much publicized progress of industry.

Today 170,000,000 Americans are better nourished, and live longer, more active lives than did 50,000,000 Americans in 1880 . . . all as the direct result of progress in farming techniques and materials.

Why isn't this startling fact more appreciated by the general public? Possibly it's because of a failure of those of us in agriculture to stress the overall importance of agricultural gains. Perhaps in working day-by-day to speed progress in one area or another we forget the big picture ourselves.

None can deny that agriculture is our basic industry today. From the beginning of time people have had to eat before they could develop education, or new industries, or new means for recreation.

In 1800 only one out of ten people in the United States could devote himself or herself to education, or culture, or producing non-farm products or services. Nine out of the ten were engaged in raising needed food and fiber.

By 1880 six out of seven people were free for non-farm pursuits. As the result of the tremendous progress on the farm in the past 80 years, today one man on the farm can produce enough food and fiber for himself and nearly 20 others.

New Techniques and Materials

In the pursuit of progress, moreover, farmers have had to learn to be machine operators. They have learned about

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soil conservation, and irrigation, about plant nutrition and scientific pest control. By doing all this growers have been able to boost the rate of farm output faster than the phenomenal increase in our population. So today we are eating better in America than ever before.

We in the Agricultural Chemicals Industry are happy to contribute to this substantial progress by making pest control chemicals available to growers. Millions of dollars and years of time are being invested in developing chemicals to make the grower's job easier and more productive both for himself and for his customers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars and two to three years of research alone are represented in the tolerances established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration and presented in full in this issue of NAC NEWS.

Safe and Proper Use

As with all technical materials, it is important both from the grower's and from the customer's point of view, that pest control chemicals be used properly and safely. These official tolerances set for residues of pesticide chemicals permitted to remain in or on raw agricultural commodities are essential guides for the proper use of these materials.

This list by crops is presented by NAC as a service to those who advise growers in the use of these materials. We can only underscore the need for growers to read and follow label directions for using the chemicals in the amounts specified, on the crops specified and at the times specified.

Continued progress in agriculture in this scientific age depends upon teamwork—teamwork of those who develop and produce technical materials, those who advise growers in their proper use, and the growers themselves. Only in this way can we assure that improvement in farming efficiency will continue to keep pace with the rapidly growing needs of our nation and the world for high quality food and fiber.

DATES FOR NAC ANNUAL MEETING SET: The Annual Meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association will be held September 4, 5 and 6, 1957 in Spring Lake, New Jersey, L. S. Hitchner, Executive Secretary of the Association, has announced.

\$7 MILLION IS THE PROFIT Illinois farmers earned in 1956 from chemical treatment to control major insect pests in field crops...H. B. Petty, Extension Entomologist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and State Natural History Survey, has reported that gains from treating minor insects in field crops and from treatment of fruit and vegetable crops are not included in this figure.

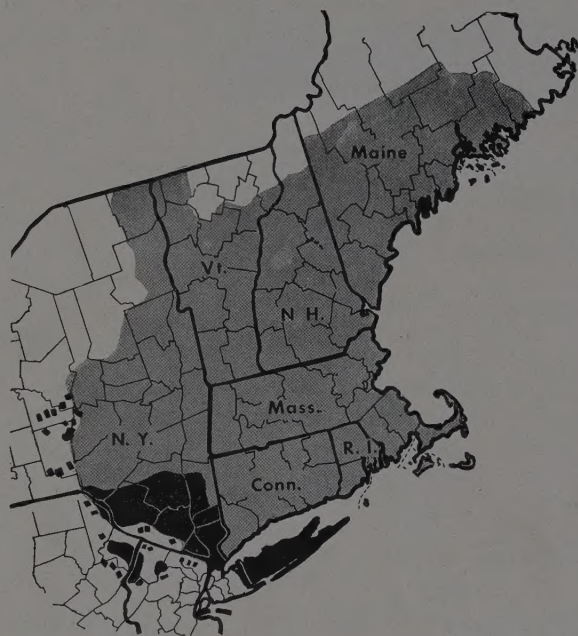
PER ACRE YIELDS ZOOMED in California during 1956 as the result of increased fertilization and better control of insects and plant diseases, according to N. I. Nielson, Chief of the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service...California crop production totaled \$1,844,661,000 in 1956—9 percent above the 1955 total and 4 percent above the 1951 record.

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK will be celebrated July 21-27 this year...In his official proclamation, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated, "I urge all farm families and farm workers to join in a continuing campaign designed to prevent needless accidents in their homes, on their farms, and along their highways... I also request all persons and organizations interested in the welfare of farm people to support and participate in this special endeavor"...National Farm Safety Week is sponsored by the Farm Conference, National Safety Council, of which NAC is a member.

THE CLEAN GRAIN EDUCATION PROGRAM of USDA's Federal Extension Service gained ground during 1956...According to Otto C. Croy, Assistant Administrator for Programs, 33 State Extension Services reported clean grain education programs in 1956...Most included demonstrations in bin fumigation as well as news stories, radio reports, motion picture showings, and personal contacts on the county level...Cooperating groups included agricultural press, radio and television, boards of trade and health, Land Grant Colleges and State Experiment Stations, Federal Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, railroads, public utilities and pest control groups.

3 MILLION HOUSES are being sprayed in the malarious regions of Mexico as part of a vast effort to wipe out malaria in the Americas, according to the World Health Organization...The U. S. Government recently contributed \$1,500,000 to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau which is responsible for this work...Dr. Fred L. Soper, Bureau Director, warned, "Its (malaria's) continued existence anywhere in this hemisphere threatens reinfection in all areas where malaria has been eradicated... Malaria has been eradicated from the United States, for instance, only in the past three years."

THE 1957 GRASSHOPPER THREAT will be similar to last year's, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture...More than 22 million acres of rangeland in 19 Western and Midwestern states are threatened with light to very severe grasshopper damage...Mormon cricket build-up also has been reported in parts of Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Colorado...USDA reports some 474,000 acres in these six states may require treatment for Mormon cricket control.



Shaded
Section
On map
shows
Areas infested
with gypsy
moth.
Black
portions
show area
sprayed by
USDA and
States

LARGEST SINGLE AERIAL SPRAY PROGRAM UNDERWAY IN N.E.

The largest single aerial spraying program ever conducted in the United States got underway April 23 in parts of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the States are cooperating in an effort to eradicate the highly-destructive gypsy moth from some 3,000,000 infested acres and prevent further spread of the pest south and west.

States will continue the spraying to halt widespread damage by the pest in the New England states. The spraying, which is done by private operators under contract to the Government, is expected to continue until June 20.

Pest Spread Feared

There is good reason Federal and State authorities are worried about the menace posed by the gypsy moth. Caterpillar larvae of the moth devour leaves of forest and shade trees, causing damage running into the millions of dollars each year.

Hardest hit are oak, poplar, willow, birch and apple trees, but cherry, hickory, gum and evergreens are also attacked. USDA fears that if the pest goes

uncontrolled, it could threaten all of our hardwood forests from Northern Maine to the Ozark Mountains.

Spraying with insecticides has proved effective in eradicating the gypsy moth in the past. According to Dr. Thomas L. Guyton, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry in Pennsylvania, the first gypsy moth was found in Pennsylvania in 1932. More than \$12,000,000 was spent by Federal and State authorities before DDT completely wiped out the menace in the Lackawanna-Luzerne County area by 1950.

Annual trappings of the male gypsy moth reveal isolated infestations outside the original Lackawanna-Luzerne area in recent years, Dr. Guyton reports. The new moths are carried by winds from heavily infested areas in other states, he said.

Spray Program Challenged

Overlooking the need to protect our vital forest resources, isolated local opposition has developed against the aerial spraying program, particularly in Long Island, New York.

Groups which have been attacking use of pesticides for years have charged that

USING PESTICIDES ON PASTURES AND RANGELANDS

By Dr. W. M. Myers
Head, Department of Agronomy
and Plant Genetics
University of Minnesota

We have almost a billion acres of pasture and range. These acres provide about 65 percent of the feed for livestock in the United States. Yet they are largely neglected acres. Many millions of acres of range lands of the subhumid and



semi-arid areas are infested with sage brush, mesquite and other brush species. Likewise the humid area permanent pastures are characteristically overgrown with weeds, brambles, and even brush. Herbicides could play an important role in increased yield and quality of feed from pasture and range lands through control of the brush and weed species. Herbicides have also proved useful in pasture renovation as a means of killing or weakening the low producing natural grasses. Unfortunately we have much too little research information on the economics of weed and brush control in pasture and range lands. We also have too little information on the best means of control of many undesirable plants. Such information, when available, will open up large potentialities for improved feed production in pastures and range lands.

the spraying would not be effective, that it would upset the "natural" balance of pests and predators, that it would harm wildlife, and that the insecticide used—DDT—was a threat to public health.

The tremendous scientific research which goes into all pesticides was completely ignored. The charges made no reference to the use of DDT by U. S. Public Health Service in programs to

(Continued on Page 15)

**OFFICIAL
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
TOLERANCES
for
RESIDUES OF
PESTICIDE CHEMICALS**

As a special service to readers of the NAC News, we are printing the list of the official tolerances for various categories of crops and pesticides as listed by the Food and Drug Administration. It will be noted that these are shown primarily by crop, rather than by chemical, thereby being of particular use to persons advising the grower. All tolerances established up to April 30, 1957 are listed.

OFFICIAL F. D. A. TOLERANCES LISTED

PESTICIDE CHEMICALS WHICH ARE NOT UNDER THE MILLER AMENDMENT

The following pesticide chemicals are not under the Miller Amendment. They have been declared safe and require no formal tolerances or exemptions for pesticidal use: sulfur, lime, lime-sulfur, potassium polysulfide, sodium carbonate, sodium polysulfide.

PESTICIDE CHEMICALS WHICH ARE EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT OF A TOLERANCE

A. When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance:

1) The following copper compounds:

Bordeaux mixture
copper acetate
basic copper carbonate (malachite)
copper-lime mixtures
copper oxychloride
copper silicate
copper sulfate basic
copper-zinc chromate
cuprous oxide

2) Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin I) on beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mushrooms, mustard greens, radish, rutabagas, turnips.

3) N-Ocetylbi-cyclo-(2,2,1) — 5-heptene-2,3-dicarboximide)

- 4) Petroleum oils
- 5) Piperonyl butoxide
- 6) Piperonyl cyclonene
- 7) N-Propyl isome
- 8) Pyrethrum and pyrethrins
- 9) Rotenone or derris or cube roots
- 10) Ryania
- 11) Sabadilla

These pesticides are not exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest. Tolerances have been established for post-harvest uses of some of these pesticides. See under specific crops.

B. When applied to raw agricultural commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirements of a tolerance:

1) Carbon disulfide (exempt when used as post-harvest fumigant on barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), wheat.)

2) Ammonia (exempt for post-harvest use on grapefruit, lemons, oranges.)

3) Carbon tetrachloride (exempt when used as post-harvest fumigant on barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), wheat.)

4) Ethylene dichloride (exempt when used as post-harvest fumigant on barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), wheat.)

5) Ethylene dibromide (organic bro-

mide residues exempt when used as a fumigant on barley, corn, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), wheat.)

A tolerance of 50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide residues (calculated as Br.) from ethylene dibromide when used as a grain fumigant has been set on the same crops.

ZERO TOLERANCES

The following poisonous or deleterious substances should not be used under conditions that will leave any toxic residues from them on fruits or vegetables as prepared for market.

Calcium cyanide (tolerances established for certain uses. See under specific crops.)
Dinitro-O-sec. butylphenol.
Dinitro-O-cresol.
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate.
Mercury-containing compounds.
Hydrocyanic acid (tolerances established for post-harvest use. See under specific crops.)
Selenium and selenium compounds.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

The Zero Tolerances listed above are from the 1950 hearings. Other Zero Tolerances established under the Miller Amendment are listed under specific crops.

NOTE: Many uses of pesticides leave no residues when the pesticides are used as directed. Where no residues result from a certain use of a pesticide, it is not necessary to obtain a formal tolerance. However, this has been done in some instances and a number of Zero tolerances have been established because no residues result from use of the pesticides according to directions. For detailed information on specific pesticides consult the manufacturer.

FRUITS

(1) Apples, pears, and quinces.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Napthalene acetic acid	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Phenothiazine	7 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Apples and pears.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Orex	3 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	5 p.p.m.
Suprenone	8 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Apples.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Thiram	3 p.p.m.

Crabapples.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Pears.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Basic copper carbonate (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(2) Apricots.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(3) Avocados.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Blackberries. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on blackberries, see "Raspberries, blackberries, etc."

(4) Blueberries (huckleberries).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(5) Cherries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-ethylphenyl)ethane	15 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane	15 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(6) Citrus fruits

Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
2, 4, Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol	1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	1 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined anti-mony trioxide.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Grapefruit, oranges, lemons, tangerines.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ovex	5 p.p.m.

Grapefruit, lemons, oranges.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Diphenyl	110 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Lemons and oranges.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.

Oranges.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Citrus citron.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

Kumquats.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

Tangelos.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

(7) Cranberries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(8) Currants.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(9) Dates.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(10) Figs.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

(11) Gooseberries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Grapefruit. For tolerance established for pesticide residues on grapefruit, see "Citrus fruits."

(12) Grapes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

GRAPES—Continued

Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Sodium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Systox	1.25 p.p.m.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined antimony trioxide.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(13) Guavas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Lemons. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on lemons, see "Citrus fruits."

Loganberries. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on loganberries, see "Raspberries, etc."

(14) Mangoes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Nectarines. For tolerances established for pesticide residue on nectarines, see "Peaches and nectarines."

Oranges. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on oranges, see "Citrus fruits."

(15) Papayas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.

(16) Passion fruit.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

(17) Peaches and Nectarines.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Peaches.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Glyodin	5 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Oxev	3 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Sulphenone	8 p.p.m.

Pears. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on pears, see "Apples, pears and quinces."

(18) Pineapples.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

(19) Plums (fresh prunes).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program) (proposed).	20 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Oxev	3 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Quinces. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on quinces see "Apples, pears and quinces."

(20) Raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and related berries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Boysenberries and dewberries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Raspberries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite	1 p.p.m.

(21) Rhubarb.

Pesticide	Tolerance
DDT	7 p.p.m.

(22) Strawberries.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
SES	2 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Tangerines. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on tangerines, see "Citrus fruits."

VEGETABLES

(23) Artichokes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(24) Asparagus.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	10 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
SES	2 p.p.m.

(25) Beans, green beans, snap beans, lima beans, and black-eyed peas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Magnesium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	60 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Beans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.3 p.p.m.

Beans (dried).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.

Green Beans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

Lima Beans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

Blackeyed peas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(26) Beets.

Beets (garden) (with or without tops) or beet greens alone.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Beets, (garden) roots only.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	30 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Beets, (garden) tops only.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb	25 p.p.m.

Sugar beets and sugar beet tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate	5 p.p.m. as 2,2-dichloropropionic acid.

Sugar beets (but not tops)

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

(27) Broccoli.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-ethylphenyl) ethane	15 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Malathion	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Brussels sprouts. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on brussels sprouts, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, etc."

(28) Cabbage, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
DDT	7 p.p.m.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-ethylphenyl) ethane	15 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Cabbage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Endrin	Zero.

Chinese cabbage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb	25 p.p.m.

Cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment) -----	10 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(29) Carrots (with or without tops) or carrot tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment) -----	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Maneb -----	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
TDE -----	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

Carrots.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor -----	0.1 p.p.m.

Cauliflower. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on cauliflower, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, etc."

(30) Celery.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite -----	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of Dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol -----	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate -----	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Malathion -----	8 p.p.m.
Maneb -----	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
Phygon -----	3 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

Collards. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on collards, see "Kale and collards."

(31) Corn (fresh vegetable).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
EPN -----	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
TDE -----	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.

Sweet corn (kernels but not forage thereof).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite -----	1 p.p.m.

(32) Cucumbers.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Aramite -----	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan -----	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Endrin -----	Zero.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program) -----	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Malathion -----	8 p.p.m.
Maneb -----	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
TDE -----	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

(33) Eggplants.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan -----	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin -----	Zero.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate -----	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Malathion -----	8 p.p.m.
Maneb -----	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant) -----	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
TDE -----	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

(34) Endive and escarole.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.

Endive.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb -----	25 p.p.m.

Escarole.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb -----	7 p.p.m.

(35) Kale and collards.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	25 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

Kale.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion -----	8 p.p.m.

Kohlrabi. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on kohlrabi, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi."

(36) Lettuce.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-ethylphenyl) ethane -----	15 p.p.m.
Dieldrin -----	0.25 p.p.m.
Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane -----	15 p.p.m.
EPN -----	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam -----	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds -----	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane -----	10 p.p.m.
Malathion -----	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor -----	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds -----	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion -----	1 p.p.m.
Systox -----	0.75 p.p.m.
TDE -----	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene -----	7 p.p.m.
Zineb -----	25 p.p.m.
Ziram -----	7 p.p.m.

Romaine.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb -----	25 p.p.m.

Lima Beans. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on lima beans, see "Beans, green beans, etc."

(37) Melons, including cantaloupes, muskmelons, watermelons, and other melons.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride -----	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate -----	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane -----	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT -----	7 p.p.m.

MELONS—Continued

Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Cantaloupes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program) (proposed).	20 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

Muskmelons.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Watermelons.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.

Bitter melon (Mormodica charantia).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

(38) Mushrooms.

Pesticide	Tolerance
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(39) Mustard greens.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	25 p.p.m.

(40) Okra.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

(41) Onions (including green onions).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	7 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined antimony trioxide.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Onions (dry bulbs only).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Monuron	1 p.p.m.

Garlic.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Leeks.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Shallots.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

(42) Parsley.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(43) Parsnips (with or without tops) or parsnip greens alone.

Pesticide	Tolerance
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

Parsnips (roots only).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(44) Peanuts.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
SES	6 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(45) Peas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Peas (dried).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.

Cowpeas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(46) Peppers (Pimientos).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₅ .
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Peppers (bell).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

(47) Potatoes. Tolerances are not needed for those pesticides applied only to the foliage of potatoes and that are not translocated to the tubers.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
SES	6 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

(48) Pumpkins.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan	20 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(49) Radishes (with or without tops) or radish tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Radishes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

Horseradish.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

Rutabagas (with or without tops) or rutabaga tops. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on rutabagas, see "Turnips and rutabagas."

(50) Salsify.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Salsify root.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.

Salsify tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

(51) Spinach.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
DDT	7 p.p.m.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-ethylphenyl) ethane	15 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Diethyl diphenyl dichloroethane	15 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.

Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	25 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(52) Squash (summer and winter squash).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Summer squash.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.

Winter squash.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.

Zucchini squash

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

(53) Sweet potatoes. Tolerances are not needed for those pesticides applied only to foliage of sweet potatoes and which are not translocated to the tubers.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT (post-harvest use)	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(54) Swiss chard.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	25 p.p.m.

(55) Tomatoes.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Allethrin (post-harvest use)	4 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Phygon	3 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(56) Turnips or rutabagas (with or without tops) or turnip greens or rutabaga tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.

TURNIPS—Continued

Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined As ₂ O ₃ .
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Turnips with tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

Rutabagas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

Rutabagas (yellow turnips) without tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

Turnips and Rutabagas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	30 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

Turnip tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Grain crops.

(57) Barley.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(58) Buckwheat.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(59) Corn grain (including pop corn).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigation)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Mineral oil (post-harvest application)	200 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(60) Oats.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

(61) Rice.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.

(62) Rye.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(63) Wheat.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.
Zineb	1 p.p.m.

(64) Oat grain, Barley grain, Rice grain, Rye grain, Wheat grain.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.

(65) Sorghum grain.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.

(66) Grain sorghum (Milo).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (post-harvest fumigant)	50 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(67) Grain Sorghum.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Mineral oil (post-harvest application)	200 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Hay and forage crops.

(68) Alfalfa.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Aramite	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Diuron	2 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(69) Alfalfa hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(70) Clover (including sweet clover).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(71) Cowpea hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(72) Corn forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(73) Grass and grass hay. Grass, pasture and range.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

Grass for forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Grass crops (grass hay).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Diuron	2 p.p.m.

(74) Grain Sorghum forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(75) Lespedeza.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(76) Oat straw, Rice straw, Barley straw, Rye straw, Wheat straw.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.75 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.75 p.p.m.

(77) Pea forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(78) Pea hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(79) Peanut forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(80) Peanut hulls and hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
SES	6 p.p.m.

(81) Peanut hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.

(82) Soybean forage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite	Zero.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(83) Soybean hay.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(84) Vetch.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(85) Tree nuts.

Almonds.

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Ferbam	0.1 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Maneb	0.1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
Ziram	0.1 p.p.m.

Almond hulls.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Systox	5 p.p.m.

Cashews.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.

Hazel nuts.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

Hickory nuts.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

Litchi nuts.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program) (proposed).	20 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

Pecans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	0.1 p.p.m.

Walnuts.

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

(86) Meat and poultry.

Fat of Meat from Cattle, Sheep or Hogs.

Pesticide	Tolerance
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	3 p.p.m.

Poultry (uncooked).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Chlortetracycline	7 p.p.m.
Oxytetracycline	7 p.p.m.

(87) Other raw agricultural commodities. Cavandish bananas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (USDA Quarantine Program).	10 p.p.m. of inorganic bromide calculated as Br.

Cocoa beans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Copra.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene oxide	50 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Cotton.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

Cotton seed.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	25 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	200 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.
Sodium, 2,2-dichloropropionate	35 p.p.m. as 2,2-dichloropropionic acid.

Flaxseed.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest use)	8 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest use)	1 p.p.m.

Hops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	60 p.p.m.

Olives.

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Sesame.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.

Soy beans.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

Sugarcane.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.

Whole spices.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene oxide	50 p.p.m.

Whole spices (specified).

Allspice, anise, basil, bay, black pepper, caraway, cassia, celery seed, chili, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, cumin, dill, ginger, mace, marjoram, nutmeg, oregano, paprika, poppy, red pepper, rosemary, sage, savory, thyme, tumeric, white pepper.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	250 p.p.m.



The Library



MEETINGS

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. May 20-22. Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc. 85th Annual Meeting. June 6-8. Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

National Plant Food Institute. June 9-12. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Northeastern Branch, American Society of Agronomy. June 18-20. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers. June 26-28. Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Pacific Branch, Entomological Society of America. June 26-28. Portland, Oregon.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association. September 4-6. The Essex and Sussex, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

PUBLICATIONS

Pesticides' Place in Roadside Maintenance. ARBA Technical Bulletin No. 218 prepared by the Chemicals Subcommittee, Committee on Roadside Construction and Maintenance, American Road Buildings' Association, Washington, D. C. This bulletin describes the role of pesticides in economical, effective roadside maintenance. Single copies available free from the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Proceedings of the Chicago Meeting of the North Central Weed Control Conference. Dwight W. Lambert, Secretary-Treasurer, North Central Weed Control Conference, Inc., P. O. Box 104, State Capitol Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Bibliography of Forest Disease Research in the Department of Agriculture. Compiled by Agnes Ellis Moore. Consists of more than 2,200 references which cover research from 1899 to January 1954. 186 pages. \$.55. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

FILMS

"Herbicides Pay Off." This 4½ minute, 16 mm., black and white sound film has been produced by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association for television and for showing to farm groups, Vocational Agriculture classes, 4-H Club members and others. It has also been used in college classrooms. This film covers the many uses of herbicides in agricultural and non-agricultural areas. The film can be obtained free on request from the NAC Association office in Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL AWARD TO BE GIVEN IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

The Hoblitzelle National Award in the Agricultural Sciences will be awarded on May 21, 1958 to the person who has made the most important scientific contribution to American Agriculture in the preceding four-year period.

The award—to be given through the Karl Hoblitzelle Agricultural Laboratory of Texas Research Foundation, consists of \$5,000 and a gold medal.

Purpose of the award is to give recognition to those who make significant contributions to agriculture through scientific research. Agronomy, entomology and chemistry are among the sciences contributing to agriculture.

The specific contribution meriting this award must have been published in the period from January 1, 1953 through December 31, 1956.

(Aerial Spray Program—

Continued from Page 4)

save lives from insect-borne diseases. Nor was reference made to the extensive research specifically on DDT by the U. S. Public Health Service.

A joint statement was issued May 10 by USDA, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Public Health Service, which stated that on the basis of many years' experience with DDT this insecticide when used in the manner specified for eradication of the gypsy moth is not injurious to man or farm animals, offers slight if any hazard to birds and other wildlife, and is not likely to have any serious effect on fish populations in the sprayed areas.

The joint statement emphasized that before any program of this kind is undertaken, it is thoroughly reviewed by research entomologists, public health officials and fish and wildlife agencies—Federal, State and local. Spraying is undertaken only after detailed procedures have been worked out and jointly agreed to by responsible State and Federal agencies.

Better Control Gained

Actually, the spraying program represents a great advance over trying to control the infestation of gypsy moth by repeated local treatments on an annual basis.

The area to be sprayed is divided into units. Pilots in observation planes in each unit keep in radio contact with the airstrip supervisors and ground observers. Pilots check for proper height, proper spraying patterns, and failure to spray designated areas.

At the end of the year, USDA states, checks will be made on the effect of this year's spraying. USDA adds that sections sprayed last year are now under control except for a few isolated spots.



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